Abraham Fornander, . . . Editor.

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Office in the East corner of ' Makee's Block,' on Kanhumanu street, Honolulu. Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs.

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Will receive deposits,

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Also, Retail establishment on Nuuanu Street, above King. Island Produce bought and sold. Island orders carefully

A. S. GRINBAUM & Co., Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES!

And every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods.

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LUMBER MERCHANT,

SHORTLY, for a mouth or two, a Furnished

House, in or near Honolulu, containing a parlor and diningroom, and not less than three bedrooms.

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Orders from other Islands solicited. Yard on corner Fort and Queen streets.

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sland Produce, &c., &c.,and Commission Merchant, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, H. I.

Will keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by Ships and others. The highest price paid for Island Produce. Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable

THE MERCANTILE IN LONDON

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.

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OFFICE, Southwest corner of Washington and Battery Streets, THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO L issue "Marine Insurance Policies," each being responsible for the sum written on the Policies against his own name only and for himself and not for others or any of them. JAMES DONABUE, WILLIAM E. BARBON, JOHN PARROTT. GRORGE C. JOHNSON,

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, TOBACCO and CIGARS,

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Chas. F. Guillou, M. D., LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY Late Consular Physician to American Seamen

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ALLEN & BERRILL, SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. MACY.

Kawaihae, Hawaii. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to fur-nish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such recruits as are required by Whale Ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

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J. WORTH. **AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT** AND DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Ships supplied with Recruits and money advanced on Bills

CALIFORNIA MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to issue MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES On cargo, freight and treasure to all parts of the world.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1861. 17-tf WANTED!

Honoiulu, July 25th, 1862. WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INFORMED on

W HEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INFORMED on good authority that great irregularity exists in the taking and killing of the wild cattle on the mountains on Hawaii, belonging to His Majesty and to the Government, by parties who claim or pretend to claim right under bills of sale from His Majesty or from the Government, and whereas, from the nature of the country and other causes it is almost impossible to place agents to guard the interests of His Majesty and of the Govern ment, and whereas all parties having legal claims on the said wild cattle have already had time sufficient, if they have used the diligence to remove the same:

Now therefore, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all parties who purchased wild cattle running on the mountains on Haties who purchased wild cattle running on the mountains on Hawaii, previous to the 1st day of January 1857, to remove the same of not already removed, on or before the 1st day of May next.

Interior Office, Jan. 24, 1858.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against the Estate of the late General Wm. Miller, are requested to lodge the same with the undersigned on or before the 1st of November next.

WM. WEBSTER, Attorney in fact for the Executor October 10th, 1862.

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F HALL, JR CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co., Shipping and

foreign Advertisements.

128 SANSOME St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Particular attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of Merchandise, to forwarding and transhipment of goods, the chartering and sale of vessels, the supply-ing of whaleships, and the negotiation of Exchange. EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

-REFER TO-H. HACKFELD & Co.,

J. C. MERRILL

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 6, 1862

MCRUER & MERRILL,

AUCTIONEERS!

AGENTS OF THE

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE WINES & LIQUORS HONOLULU PACKETS

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supply-ing whaleships, chartering ships, etc. 117 and 119 California-street,

SAN FRANCISCO Cal. Messrs. D. C. WATERMAN & Co.,Honolulu " C. BREWER & Co., Capt. B. F. Snow, A. P. EVERETT, Esq.,' Labaina. Messrs. GILMAN & Co.,

RICE & Co., Shipping and Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN

SHIP CHANDLERIES, &c., HAKODADI, JAPAN,

WILL ATTEND TO THE sales of Merchau-dise, as also to the purchase and shipment of all kinds of Goods exported from that country. Mr. RICE is the Commercial Agent for the United States at that port, and having already resided there for about five years, is enabled by his acquaintance with the country, to offer many advantages in the discharge of any business that may be entrusted to their House.

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MESSRS. C. A. FLETONEK & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GENERAL AGENTS HARODADI, JAPAN,

BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared to take Consignments and do business on the usual terms.

By arrangements with Home Insurance Offices, Messrs.

FLETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of Produce hence. Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859. * CHARLES BREWER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. Boston. U. S. Refer to R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 2D WM. FAULKNER & SON.

131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, GENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S. A Type Foundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us be-

On Sale ;

EX RECENT ARRIVALS THE FOLLOWING CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GROCER-

Preserves do lobsters French capers do pie fruits do sauces do mustard Raspberry jam Cranberry jam Strawberry do, &c. &c, &c. Hops Soap Tins of water, butter, sugar, oyster. soda and wine crack Smoked hams do herrings black pepper Best Oolong tea Preserved salmon

Mince meats Sage Sweet savory Curry powder Ground cassia Whole Pimento Ground cloves do ginger Cream Tartar S. C. Soda Crushed sugar Haxall flour Fresh raisins do currants in tins kc. &c. &c. N.B. Fresh Island Butter and Ground Coffee always on hand.

The only Depot where Meyers' Butter is sold. Fresh Molokai Butter! Meyers' Dairy!

Regularly received and constantly for sale by
51y J. STEWARD, Grocer, Horel Street. Merchant's Exchange

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MER. I chant's Exchange Hotel begs to inform the Public that he

MARBLE BOWLING ALLEYS! Mr. W. B. CARROLL, will have charge of the Alleys, and all those wishing to engage in this health-giving game are invited to give him a call, the Proprietor pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Alleys the most agreeable place of resort for recreation and amusement in Honolulu.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to seave this Kingdom for China, has, by power of attorney, Mr. Han-yep, of Honolulu, to transact his business during his ab-Maulo, Hilo, Hawaii, Oct. 3, 1862.

foreign Advertisements.

AMMUNITION

TARGET 12 FERT SQUARE.

shooting at 500 yards, ELEY'S ENFIELD

Eley's Ammunition OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes. DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cart-ridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Riffes.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers. Enfield's Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from Soft Refined Lead PTTY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.

(SUCCESSORS TO C. O. TURNER & CO.,) IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

WHOLESALE ONLY.

S. E. CORNER OF FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STS., San Francisco.

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, etc. NO. 220 FRONT STREET, Between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU STEAM BISCUIT BAKERY



THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform his friends and the public generally that the Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery being now in full operation,

FANCE BISCUITS PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION Parties furnishing their own flour for shin.

and every description at

SHIP BREAD REBAKED! Orders from the other islands promptly attended to. ROBERT LOVE, Nunanu Street.

Orders in Honolulu for shipping to be left with Messrs.

Wilcox, Richards & Co., Queen St. 11-tf

COOPER & GUAGER!

IN REMOVING HIS BUSINESS TO his new cooperage on the esplanade, Fort Street, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, fo the support and patronage which they have been pleased to grant to him for the past ten years, and hopes that by attention to business and promptness in the execution of all orders intrust-ed to him, to merit a continuance of their favors.

HORSE SHOEING. Prices Greatly Reduced

Wm. Duncan's. OWING TO THE HARD TIMES, the undersigned is prepared to shoe Horses, and do all other work in his line at greatly reduced price from former charge.

35 All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WM. DUNCAN, WM. DUNCAN.

King Speet, opposite the Station House.

W. D. also begs respectfully return thanks to the public, who have so long patronised him, and hopes for a continuance I tf

> SPECIAL NOTICE! after carry on the

his other business, he will here-after carry on the BUSINESS! In all its various branches, and

requests a share of public patronage.

All work guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

15 tf WM. DUNCAN.

JAMES J. O'DONNELL, PRACTICAL HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER. HYDRAULIC Rams, Lifting Force Pumps, Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Water Closets, etc., fitted up in the best manner. All work done at the very lowest rates, and per-

Workshop on King street, next door to Mr. G. C. Siders's

For sale by B. HACKFELD & CO. Firewood! Firewood!!

FOR SALE at very reasonable rates, at MELCHERS & Co Notice.

BE IT KNOWN AND MADE MANIFEST TO all whom it may concern, that after this date Spanish gold coin will be the only legal currency in money transactions with the Government of this place. GUAN, April 19, 1862. F. LA CORTE, Governor.

THE undersigned beg to inform their friends that they have established a branch of their house at VICTORIA, V. I., under the management of Mr. Henry Rhodes and under the style of JANION & GREEN, for the transaction of a general Commission business. Particular attention will be pind to consignments of Sandwich Island produce.

JANION, GREEN & CO. Honojulu, May 10,1859.

NOTICE!

The Polynesian.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Why the Republican Party cannot Save the Union.

On the other hand, the very character of the Republican organization makes it incapable of conducting the affairs of the government. For a series of years it has practiced a system of coalitions with men differing in principle until it can have no distinctive policy. In such chaotic masses the violent have most control. They have been educating their followers for years, through the press, not to obey laws which did not accord with their views. How can they demand submission from whole communities, while they contend that individuals may oppose laws opposed to their consciences! They are nigher-law men. They insist that the contest in which we are engaged is an irrepressible one, and that therefore the South could not avoid it unless they were willing at the onset to surrender all that abolitionists demanded. To declare that this contest is irrepressible, declares that our fathers formed a government which could not stand Are such men the proper guardians of this government? Have not their speeches and acts given strength to the rebellion; and have they not also enabled its lenders to prove to their deluded followers that the

contest was an irrepressible one? But their leaders have not only asserted that this contest was irrepressible unless the South would give up what extreme Republicans demanded (their local institutions), but those in power have done much to justify this rebellion in the eyes of the world. The guilt of the rebellion is determined by the character of the government against which it is arrayed. The right of revolution, in the language of President Lincoln, is a sacred right when ex-

erted against a bad government. We charge that this rebellion is most wicked, because it is against the best government that ever existed. It is the excellence of our government that makes resistance a crime. Rebellion is not necessarily wrong. It may be an act of the highest virtue-it may be one of the deepest depravity. The rebellion of our fathers is our proudest boastthe rebellion of our brothers is the humiliation of lities committed under pretexts of order or liberty; our nation, is our national disgrace. To resist a but it is now urged that scenes bloodier than the bad government is patriotism—to resist a good one is the greatest guilt. The first is patriotism-the last is treason. Legal tribunals can only regard resistance of laws as a crime, but in the forum of public sentiment the character of the government

will decide if the act is treason or patriotism. Our government and its administration are different things; but in the eyes of the civilized world, abuses, weakness, or folly, in the conduct of affairs, go far to justify resistance. I have read to you the testimony of Messrs. Greeley, Weed, Bryant, Raymond, and Marble, charging fraud, corruption, outrage and incompetency upon those in power. Those who stand up to testify to the incompetency of those representatives of a discordant party to conduct the affairs of our government, are politically opposed to us. Bear in mind that the embarrassments of President Lincoln grow out of the conflicting views of his political friends, and their habits and principles of insubordination. His hands would be strengtened by a Democratic victory, and if his private prayers are answered we will relieve him from the pressure of philanthropists who thirst for blood, and who call for the extermination of the men, women and children of the South. The brutal and bloody language of partisan editors and political preachers have lost us the sympathy of the civilized world in a contest where

all mankind should be upon one side. Turning to the legislative departments of our government, what do we see ! In the history of the decline and fall of nations there are no more striking displays of madness and folly. The assemblage of Congress throws gloom over the nation; its continuance in session is more disastrous than defeat upon the battle-field. It excites alike alarm and

The public are disappointed in the results of the war. This is owing to the differing objects of the people on the one hand, and fanatical agitators in and out of Congress on the other. In the army, the Union men of the North and South battle side by side, under one flag, to put down rebellion and uphold the Union and the Constitution. In Congress a fanatical majority make war on the Union men of the South and strengthen the hands of the secessionists by words and acts which enable them to keep alive the flames of civil war. What is done on the battle-field by the blood and treasure of the people is undone by Senators. Half of the time is spent in factious measures to destroy all confidence in the government at the South, and the rest in annoying our army, in meddling with its operations, embarrassing our generals, and in publishing undi-gested and unfounded scandal. One party is seeking to bring about peace, the other to keep alive hatred and bitterness by interferences. They prove the wisdom of Solomon when he said :- " It is an

honor to a man to cease from strife, but every fool will be meddling." This war cannot be brought to a successful conclusion, or our country restored to an honorable peace, under the Republican leaders, for another THE UNDERSIGNED reason. Our disasters are mainly due to the fact begs respectfully to inform the public, that, in connection with community. A system of misrepresentation had been practiced so long and so successfully that when the war burst upon us they feared to let the people Wheelwris know its full proportions, and they persisted in assuring their friends it was but a passing excitement. They still asserted that the South was unable to maintain and carry on a war. They denounced as a traitor every man who tried to tell the truth and

to warn our people of the magnitude of the contest. Now, my Republican friends, you know that the misapprehensions of the North with regard to the South has drenched the land with blood. Was this ignorance accidental? I appeal to you, Republicans, if for years past, through the press and in publications which have been urged upon your attention by the leaders of your party, you have not been taught to despise the power and resources of the South ! I appeal to you to answer if those who ored by an official station ? It is now freely confessed by you all that you have been deceived with respect to the South. Who deceived you! Who, by false teachings, instilled contempt and hate into the minds of our people! Who stained our land with blood? Who caused ruin and distress! All these things are within your own knowledge. Are their authors the leaders to rescue us from our calamities! They shrink back appalled from the mischief they have wrought and tell you it is an irrepressible conflict. That reason is as good for Jefferson Davis as for them. They attempt to drown reflections by new excitements and new appeals to our passions. Having already, in legislation, gone far beyond the limits at which, by their resolutions, they were pledged to stop, they now ask to adopt measures which they have heretofore denounced as unjust and unconstitutional. For this

reason they cannot save our country. As our national calamities thicken upon us, an attempt is made by their authors to avoid their re- already six living. No. 32

sponsibilities by insisting that our failures are due to the fact that their measures are not carried out, although government has already gone far beyond its pledges. The demands of these men will never cease, simply because they hope to save themselves from condemnation by having unsatisfied demands. At the last session Congress not only abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of confiscation and emancing clamorous men, an act of confiscation and emancipation was passed, which, in the opinion of leading Republicans, was unconstitutional and unjust. By this act the rebels have no property, not even their own lives, and they own no slaves. But to the astonishment and disgust of those who believe in the policy of statutes and proclamations, these rebels still live and fight and hold their slaves. These measures seem to have reanimated them. They have a careless and reckless way of appropri-

ating their lives and property, which by act of Congress belong to us, in support of their cause. But these fanatical men have learned that it is necessary to win a victory before they divide the spoil—and what do they now propose? As they cannot take the property of rebels beyond their reach, they will take the property of the loyal men of the border States. The violent men of this party, as you know from experience, my conservative Republican friends, in the end have their way. They now demand that the President shall issue a proclamation of immediate and universal emancipation! Against whom is this to be directed? Not against those in rebellion, for they came within the scope of the act of Congress. It can only be applied to those who have been true to our Union and our flag. They are to be punished for their loyalty. When we consider their sufferings and their cruel wrongs at the hands of the secessionists, their reliance upon our faith, is not this proposal black with

ingratitude? The scheme for an immediate emancipation and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a proposal for the butchery of women and children, for scenes of lust and rapine, of arson and murder unparalleled in the history of the world. The horrors of the French Revolution would become tame in comparison. Its effect would not be confined to the walls of cities, but there would be a wide-sprend scene of horror over the vast expanso of great States, involving alike the loyal and seditious. Such malignity and cowardice would invoke the interference of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires kindled in the name of religion, of atrocworld has yet seen shall be enacted in the name

philanthropy ! A proclamation of general and armed emancipation at this time would be a cruel wrong to the African. It is now officially declared in Presidential addresses, which are fortified by congressional action, that the negro cannot live in the enjoyment of the full privileges of life among the white race It is now admitted, after our loss of infinite blood and treasure, that the great problem we have to settle is not the slavery, but the negro question. A terrible question, not springing from statutes or isages, but growing out of the unchangeable distinction of race. It is discovered at this late day. in republican Illinois, that it is right to drive him from its soil It is discovered by a Republican Congress, after convulsing our country with declarations of equal rights and asserting that he was merely the victim of unjust laws, that he should be sent away from our land. The issue is now changed. The South holds that the African is fit to live here as a slave. Our Republican government denies

that he is fit to live here at all.

In 1790, died at Paris, literally of want, the well known banker Ostervald. A few days prior to his death, he resisted the importunacy of his attendant to purchase some meat for the purpose of making a little soup for him. "True, I should like the soup," he said. " but I have not appetite for the meat. What is to become of that? it will be a sad waste." This poor wretch died possessed of

£125,000 sterling. Another desperate case was that of Elwes, whose diet and dress were alike of the most revolting

kind, and whose property was estimated at £800,-Daniel Dancer's miserly propensities were indulged in to such a degree, that on one occasion, when at the urgent solicitation of a friend he ventured to give a shilling to a Jew for an old hat, better as new," to the astonishment of his friend, the next day he actually retailed it for eight pence. He performed his ablutions at a neighboring pool, drying himself in the sun to save the extravagant indulgence of a towel; yet this poor mendicant had property to the extent and upwards of £3,000

The well known Nat Bently (alias Dirty Dick,) of London, was the victim not only of a craving for gold, but also for old iron. Another deplorable case might be cited-that of Thomas Pitte, of Warkshire. It is reported that some weeks prior to the sickness which terminated his despicable career, he went to several under-

takers in quest of a cheap coffin. He left £2,475 in the public funds. Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire, was imnensely rich, but most parsimonious and miserly in his habits. At seventy years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, unable to gloat over is heaps of gold. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated oculist, to be couched, who was by agreement to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded n his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write without the aid of spectacles during the rest of his life. But no sooner was his sight restored than the Baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum. His thoughts were now to cheat the oculiat. He pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing distinctly; for which reason the bandage on his eyes was continued for a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations-agreed to compound the bargain, and accept twenty instead of sixty guineas. At the time Taylor attended him, he had a large estate, and immense amount in stocks, and £6,000

A miser of the name of Foscue, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony Tin shop.

The shop of Aing street, next door to Mr. G. C. Sider's tried to teach truths now admitted have not been denounced? I appeal to you if a book, beyond all others, false, bloody and treasonable was not sent out with the indorsement of all your managers; and is it not true that now, when men blush to own they believed its statements, that its author is honored by an official station? It is now freely concretely and discreditable extertion, applied his ingenuity to discreditable externion. fasten of itself. By-and-bye the miser disappeared; inquiries were made; the house was searched; woods were explored, and ponds were dragged, but no Foscue could they find. Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold, and the workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. The first object upon which the lamp re-flected was the ghastly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold, and ponderous chests of untold treasure. A candlestick lay beside him on the floor. This worshipper of Mammon had gone into his cave to pay his devotion to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion.

> There is a law in Holland which obliges the government to bring up, at its own charge, the seventh child of every family in which there are